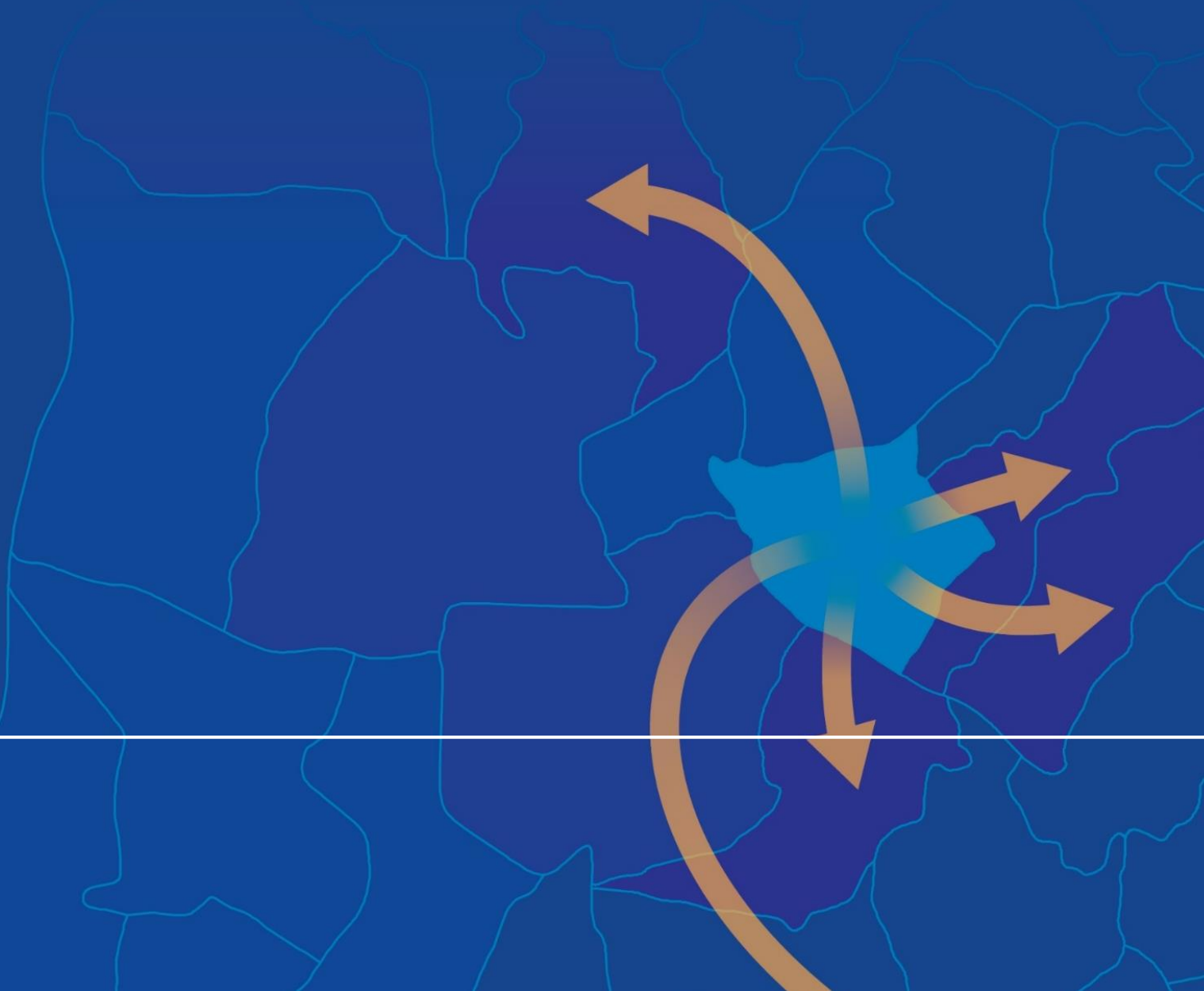
DTM

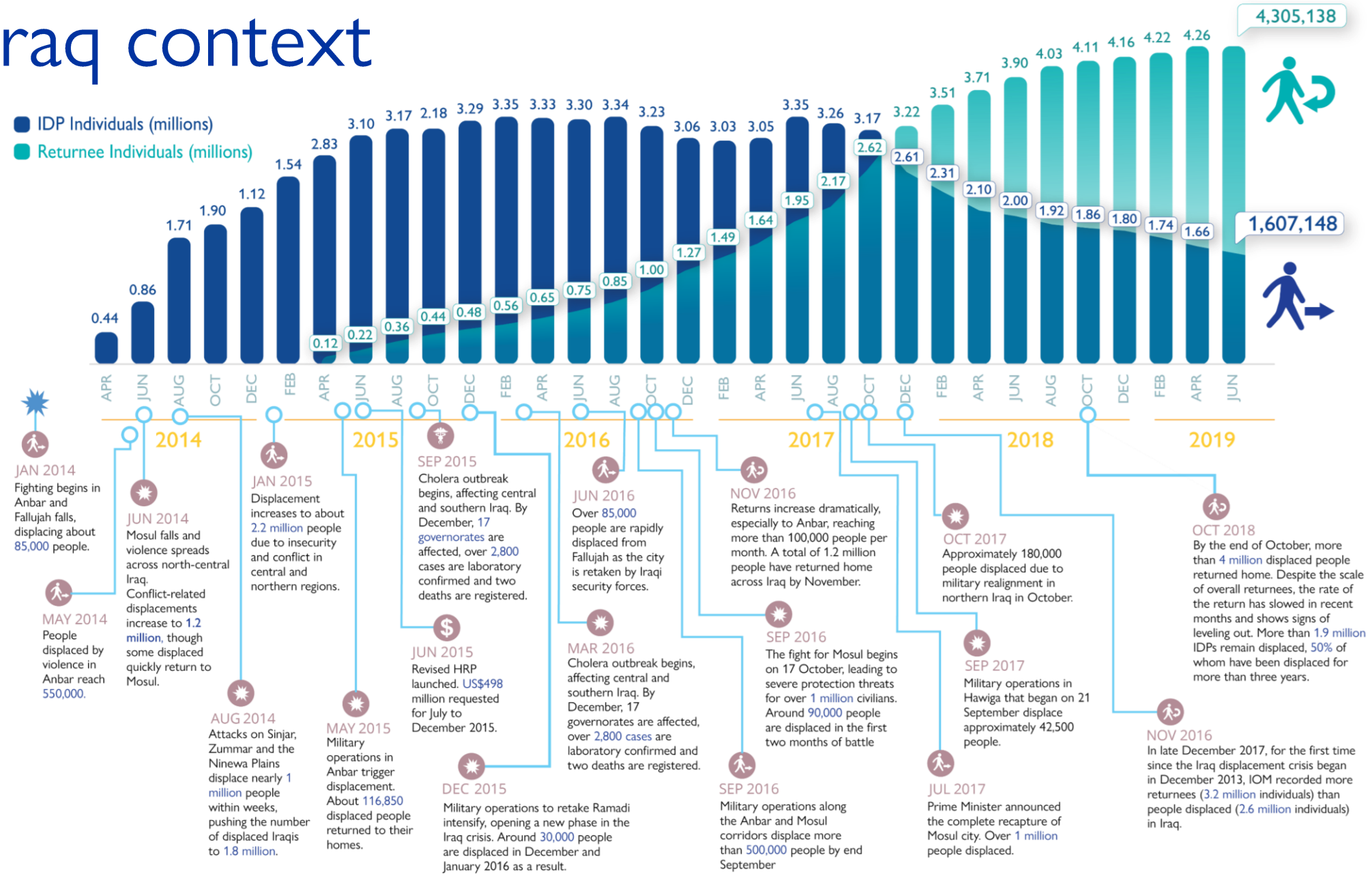
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DTM Induction

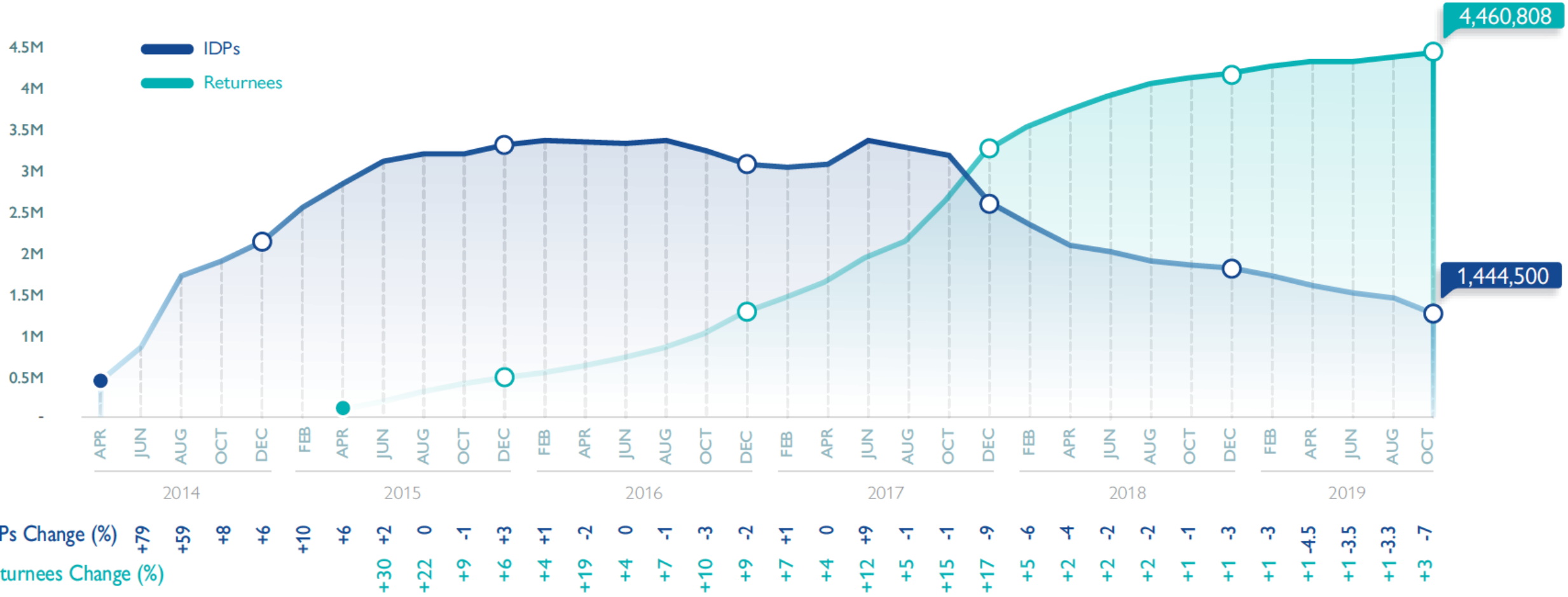
December 2019



Iraq context



Iraq Displacement Trends



Latest Displacement Data (Sept-Oct 2019)

IDPs

1,444,500 Individuals

240,750 Households

18 Governorates

104 Districts

3,066 Locations

Returnees

4,460,808 Individuals

743,468 Households

8 Governorates

38 Districts

1,773 Locations

67% Private settings
974,940 Individuals

25% Camps
359,028 Individuals

8% Critical shelters
109,770 Individuals

95% Habitual residence
4,247,574 Individuals

2% Private settings
72,180 Individuals

3% Critical shelters
141,054 Individuals

The DTM Unit in Iraq

Where is DTM Iraq located?

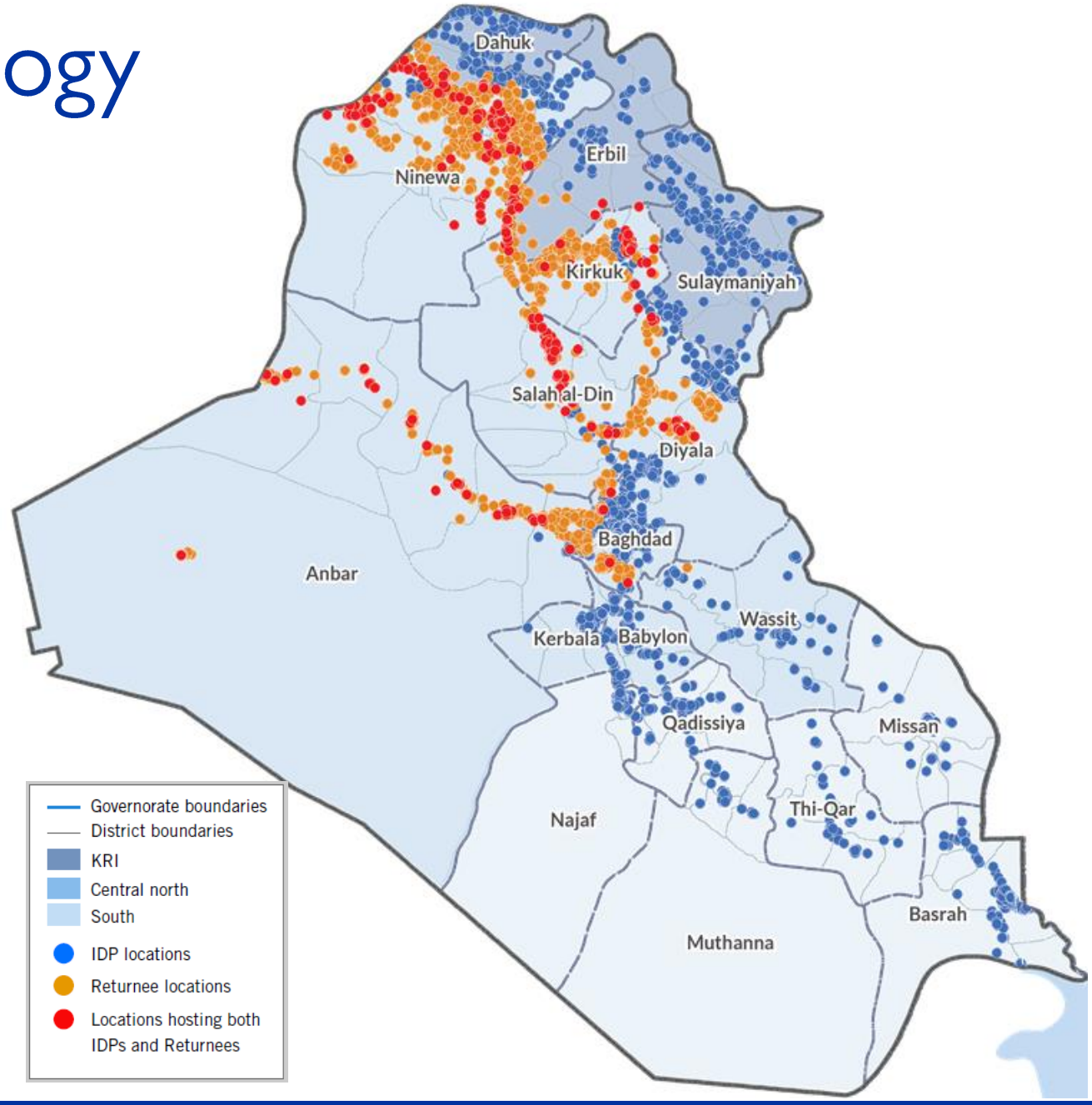
- With regards to IOM
  - DTM is located under the Returns and Recovery Unit rather than the Emergency one, which is quite unusual but a reflection of the current situation
- With regards to the humanitarian coordination structure
  - Cluster system is activated in Iraq, DTM falls under a "cluster/sector": the Coordination and Common Services (CCS)
    - Aim is to strengthen strategic and operational coordination at all levels, through common needs assessments; reliable data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting; mobilizing funding and tracking funding requirements; and facilitating access and a safe operational environment.
    - Other members are assessment (ex: REACH), security (ex: INSO), IDP call centre, NCCI, UNOPS, etc.

Ongoing Activities

Master List (i.e. Mobility Tracking)

Master List: Methodology

- What?: Monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee population in Iraq.
- How?: Data is collected at community-level across Iraq by IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) through a well-established large network of over 9,500 key informants that includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces.
- When? Continuously since 2015 and currently reported bimonthly.



Master List: Data collection

IDPs

1,607,148 Individuals

267,858 Families

18 Governorates

106 Districts

3,116 Locations

60% Private settings
971,658 Individuals

32% Camps
509,706 Individuals

8% Critical shelters
124,986 Individuals

Returnees

4,305,138 Individuals

717,523 Families

8 Governorates

38 Districts

1,662 Locations

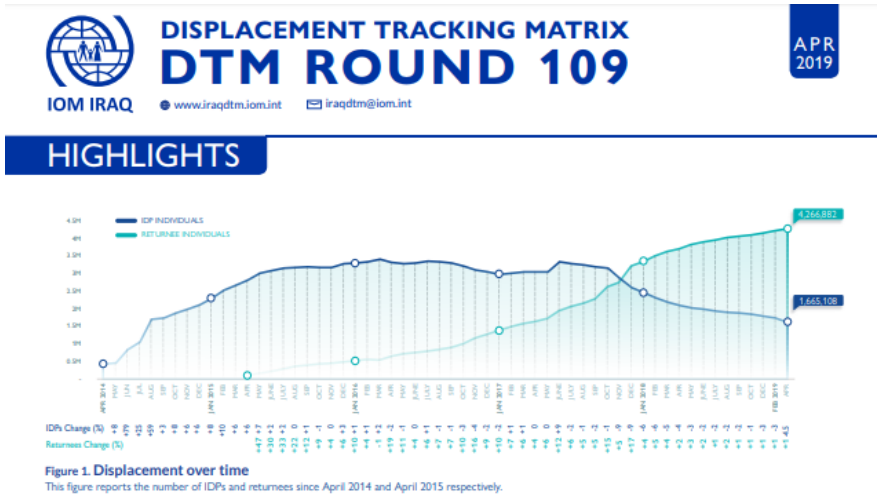
95% Habitual residence
4,105,140 Individuals

2% Private settings
71,010 Individuals

3% Critical shelters
128,988 Individuals

Master List: Dataset and Report

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2	Families (DTM Round 111	Diff in number	Diff in percentage	QC's Flag	QC Comment	Place ID	Governorate المحافظة	District القضاء	Sub District الناحية
3	350	0	0%			90	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
4	176	0	0%			164	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
5	225	0	0%			21477	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
6	171	0	0%			23647	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
7	184	0	0%			23797	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
8	59	0	0%			33175	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
9	36	0	0%			33176	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
10	194	0	0%			33421	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi
11	145	0	0%			273	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh
12	233	0	0%			274	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh
13	92	0	0%			275	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh
14	177	0	0%			23795	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh
15	125	0	0%			23796	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh
16	119	0	0%			33466	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh
17	89	0	0%			33465	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh
18	260	0	0%			66	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
19	263	0	0%			106	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
20	255	0	0%			156	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
21	195	0	0%			268	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
22	229	0	0%			269	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
23	77	0	0%			271	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
24	263	0	0%			272	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
25	181	0	0%			276	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
26	200	0	0%			277	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
27	159	0	0%			279	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
28	326	0	0%			286	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
29	295	0	0%			287	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
30	204	0	0%			23787	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
31	240	0	0%			23788	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
32	323	0	0%			23790	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
33	254	0	0%			23791	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
34	291	0	0%			23792	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
35	227	0	0%			23793	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im
36	536	0	0%			150	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
37	215	0	0%			165	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
38	443	0	0%			166	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
39	983	0	0%			167	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
40	227	0	0%			189	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
41	344	0	0%			231	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
42	689	0	0%			233	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
43	751	0	0%			23888	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
44	412	0	0%			23935	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba
45	75	0	0%			23936	Anbar	Al-Rutba	Markaz Al-Rutba



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
DTM ROUND 109
APR 2019
IOM IRAQ
www.iraqdtm.iom.int
iraqdtm@iom.int

HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 1. Displacement over time
This figure reports the number of IDPs and returnees since April 2014 and April 2015 respectively.

Data collection for round 109 took place during the months of March and April 2019. As of 30 April 2019, DTM identified 1,665,108 IDPs (277,518 families) dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,166 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,266,882 returnees (711,147 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,651 locations. An additional 54,900 returnees were recorded during round 109, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (46,662 returnees in round 108). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (19,110 individuals), Salah al-Din (18,750) and Anbar (9,264). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During March and April, DTM recorded a decrease of 79,872 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-45,360, -8%), Salah al-Din (-11,238, -9%) and Baghdad (-5,418, -8%).

In round 109, DTM split the long-term rental accommodation into two shelter categories for IDPs: fit and unfit for habitation. Those shelters that were deemed unfit for habitation, or uninhabitable, were categorized as critical shelters.

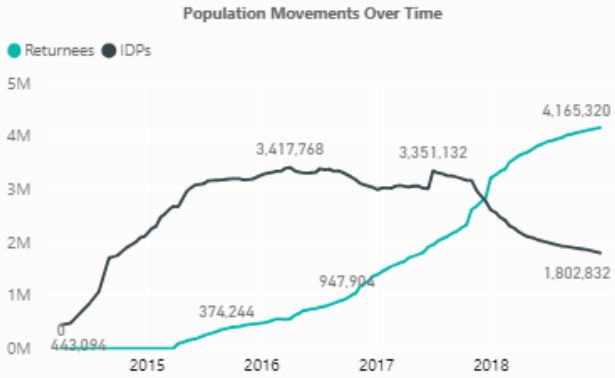
In terms of the districts of origin, IDPs come from 47 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 district), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, 53 per cent come from only four districts in Ninewa: Mosul (316,824 individuals, 20%), Sinjar (296,358, 18%), Telafar (129,096, 8%) and Al-Ba'aj (115,074, 7%).

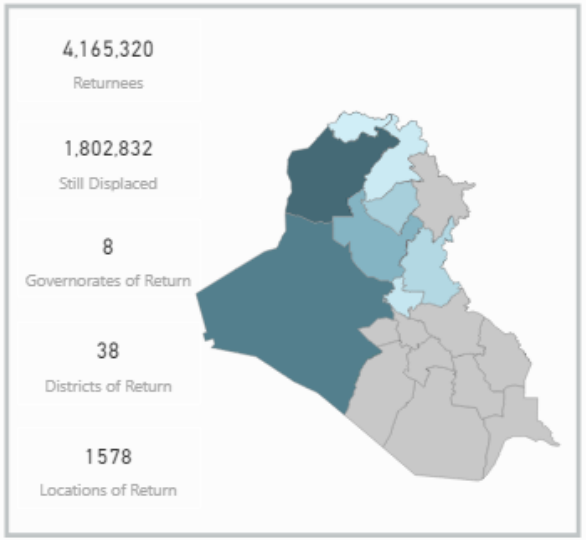
In April, DTM published the Return Index Report Round 3 and two studies on the state of Protracted Displacement, analysing both the main districts of origin and displacement. Return Index Report Round 3 indicates that, of the assessed returnee population, 11 per cent (472,350 individuals) are living in high severity conditions across 279 locations. This proportion is relatively similar to the previous rounds published in September and January 2019, which had respectively 11 per cent and 10 per cent of returnees falling in this category. The study on the state of Protracted Displacement reveals that 61 per cent of IDPs are currently considered to be in protracted displacement, meaning they have been displaced for over three years, and nearly all of them are at risk of long-term displacement. As the study shows, IDPs are not (or only very slowly) moving out of their districts of displacement (less than 15% since May 2018) and nearly all planned on staying in displacement for at least the next 12 months.

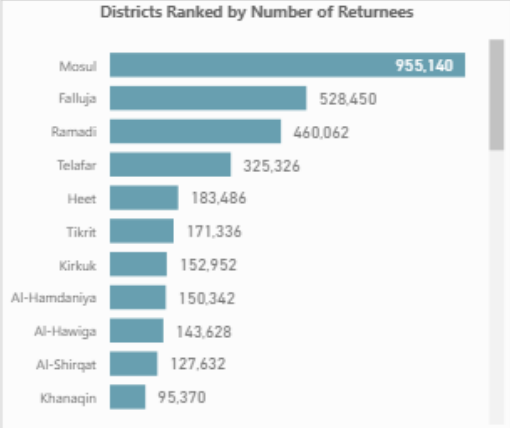
Master List: Dashboard

All data presented here is extracted from the latest DTM master lists (see date above) and shows cumulative population figures at individual level since January 2014 (unless specified otherwise).

Return Rate Since 2014	Return Rate Since Last Month
70%	1.8%







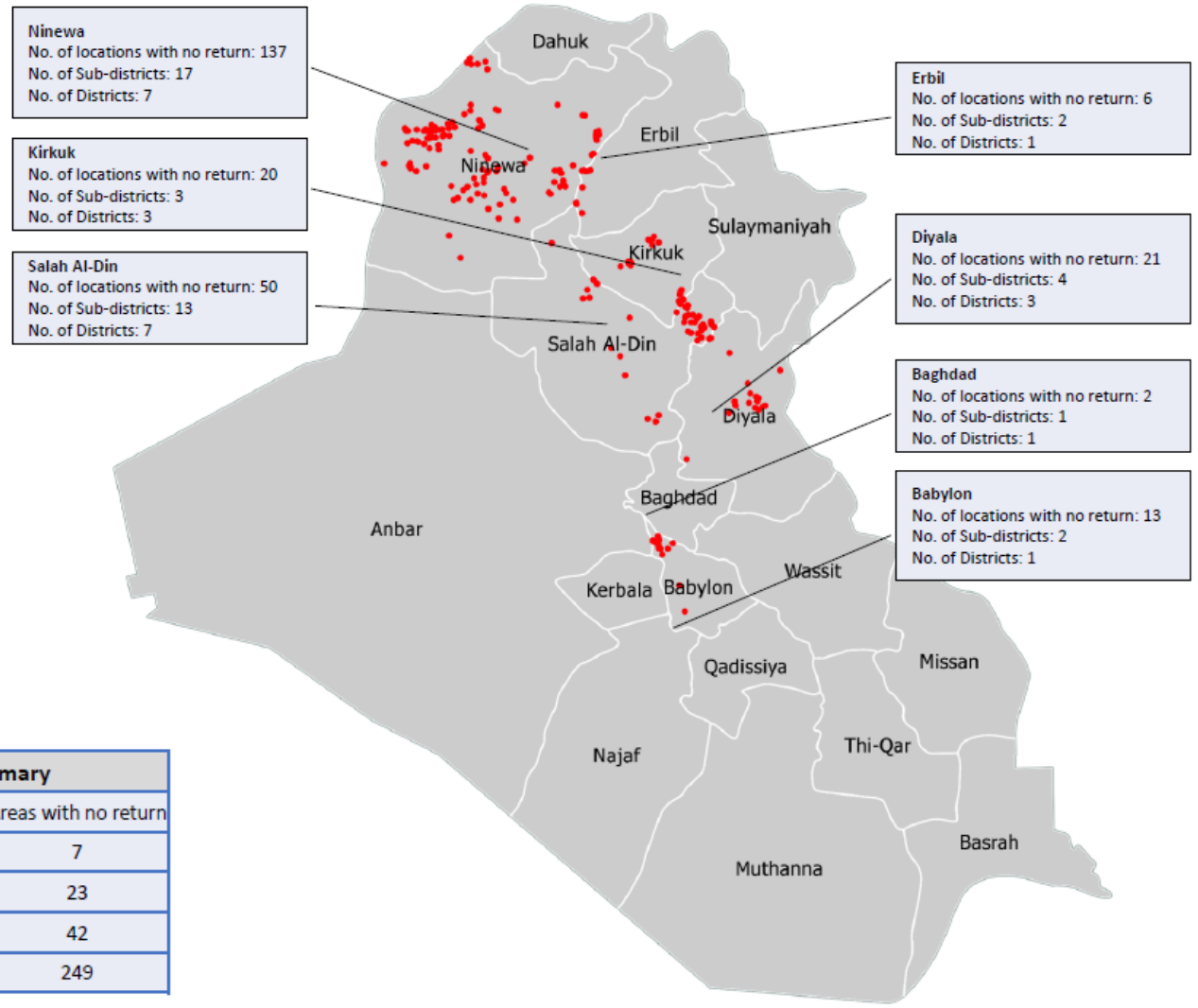
Return Rate by Governorate of Origin

Governorate of Origin	Total Displaced Population	Still Displaced	Returnees	Return Rate(%)
Dahuk	780	0	780	100
Anbar	1,492,602	201,996	1,290,606	86
Kirkuk	430,470	111,132	319,338	74
Baghdad	114,714	30,030	84,684	74
Diyala	311,196	87,870	223,326	72
Salah al-Din	829,380	238,728	590,652	71
Erbil	61,386	19,602	41,784	68
Ninewa	2,688,144	1,073,994	1,614,150	60
Babylon	39,480	39,480	0	0
Total	**5,968,152**	**1,802,832**	**4,165,320**	**70**

Change in Return Figures Compared with the Last Month

Governorate of Origin	Returnees	Returnees Last Month	Change	Change (%)
Erbil	41,784	40,374	1,410	3.5 %
Salah al-Din	590,652	571,674	18,978	3.3 %
Kirkuk	319,338	310,608	8,730	2.8 %
Baghdad	84,684	82,734	1,950	2.4 %
Ninewa	1,614,150	1,581,462	32,688	2.1 %
Anbar	1,290,606	1,280,268	10,338	0.8 %
Diyala	223,326	222,342	984	0.4 %
Dahuk	780	780	0	0.0 %
Total	**4,165,320**	**4,090,242**	**75,078**	**1.8 %**

Locations of No Return



Summary	
	Areas with no return
Governorates	7
Districts	23
Sub-Districts	42
Locations	249

* A total of 3 new locations were assessed in this round, which were not previously accessible.
* Last Update July 2019

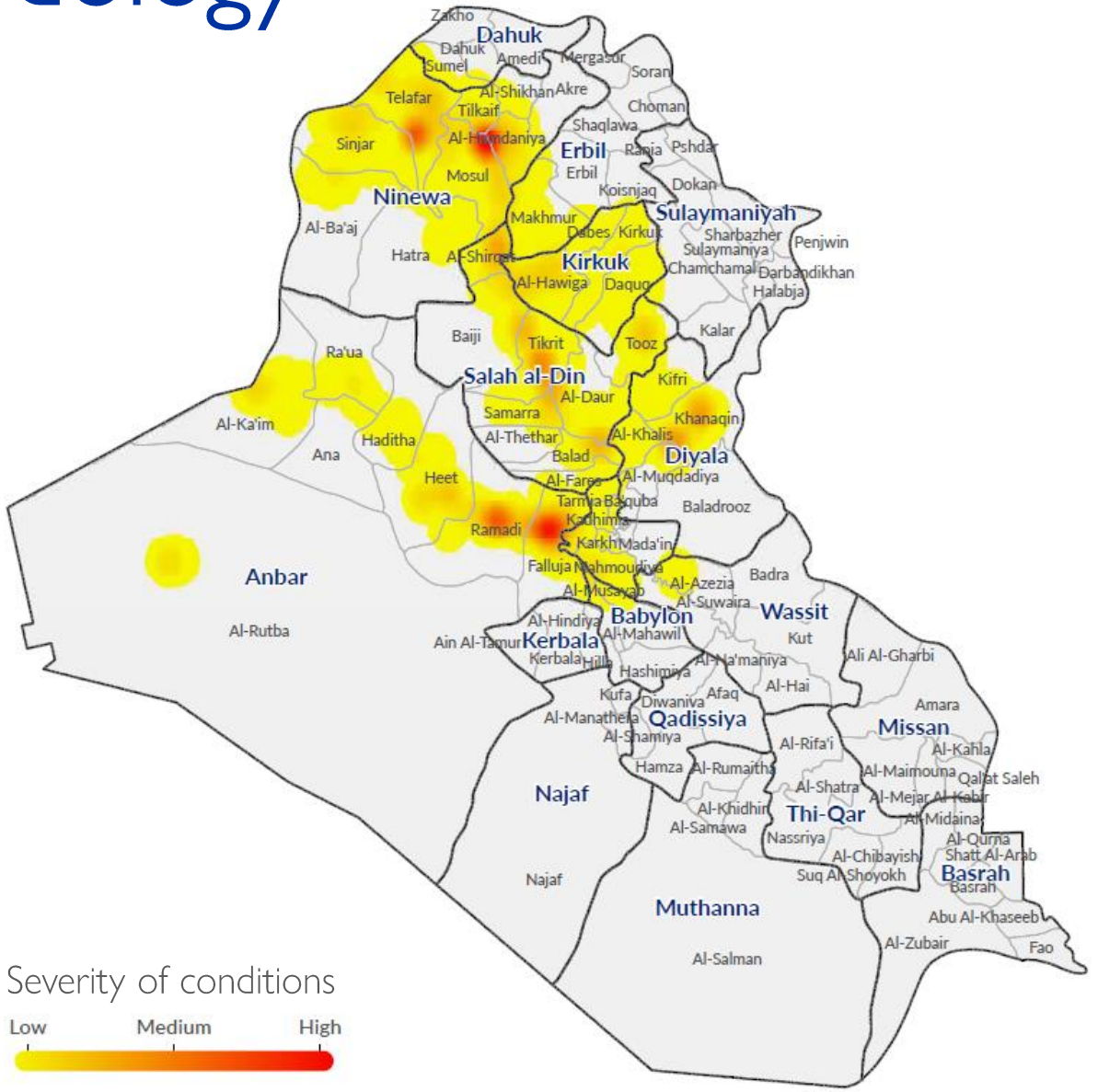
- DTM identified 249 locations of no return across 7 of the 8 governorates of origin
- The majority of confirmed locations were found in Ninewa and Salah al-Din
- Main reasons listed for non return were blocked areas and security issues

Return Index

The Return Index: Methodology

- The RI tool is designed to measure the severity of conditions in locations of return.
- It is built on a list of indicators developed in consultation with relevant partners and stakeholders to reflect the displacement context in Iraq
- The overall index goes from 0 (all essential conditions for return are met) to 100 (no essential conditions for return are met). Higher scores denote more severe living conditions
- The scores of the severity index are grouped into three categories: 'low', 'medium', and 'high' (which also includes 'very high')
- Data is collected bimonthly through RARTs and key informant interviews.

8	38	701,789	1,564
governorates	districts	families	locations



The Return Index: Indicators

- The Return Index is based on 16 indicators grouped into two scales

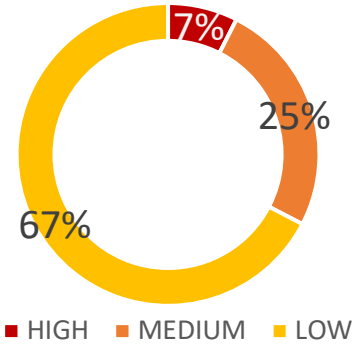
Scale 1: Livelihoods and basic services

- Residential destruction
- Employment access
- Water sufficiency
- Recovery of agriculture
- Electricity sufficiency
- Recovery of businesses
- Access to basic services
- Reincorporation of government employees

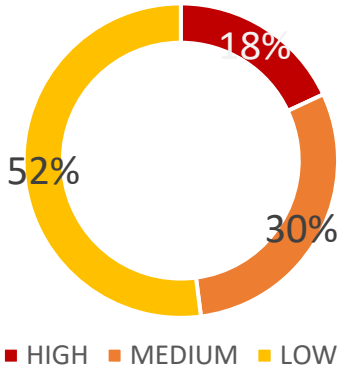
Scale 2: Social cohesion and safety perceptions

- Community reconciliation
- Multiple security actors
- Blocked returns
- Checkpoints controlled by other security actors
- Daily public life
- Illegal occupation of private residences
- Mines
- Sources of violence

Scale1: Livelihoods and basic services



Scale 2: Social cohesion and safety perceptions



The Return Index: Overall Severity

Number of returnees and locations per governorate by category of severity

Governorate	High	Medium	Low	# of individuals
Anbar	84,174	503,718	710,244	1,298,136
Baghdad	11,136	32,412	43,398	86,946
Dahuk	0	0	780	780
Diyala	52,644	131,304	39,684	223,632
Erbil	0	6,108	34,962	41,070
Kirkuk	3,780	124,416	193,662	321,858
Ninewa	177,408	462,306	983,370	1,623,084
Salah al-Din	185,502	359,718	70,008	615,228
# of individuals	514,644	1,619,982	2,076,108	4,210,734

The Return Index: Hotspots

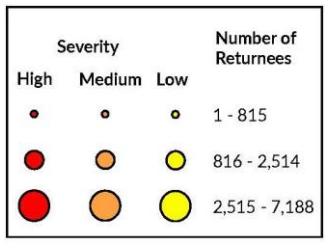
- Using a combination of score severity on at least one of the scales and the number of families living in the area, 32 hotspots were identified across six governorates.

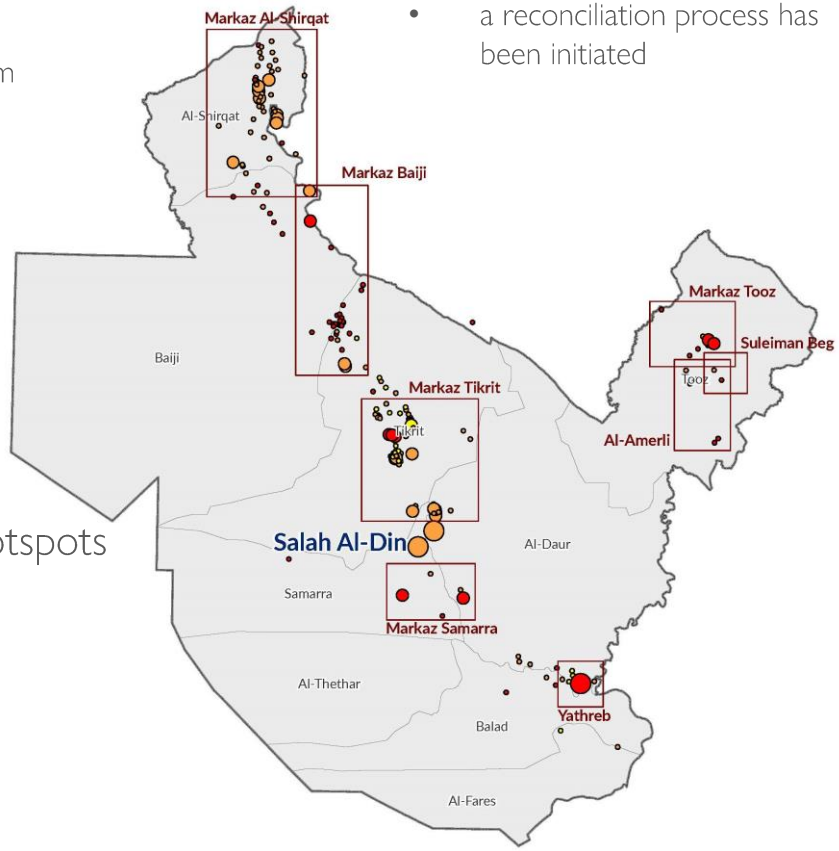
NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	ANBAR	DIYALA	KIRKUK	BAGHDAD
Markaz Sinjar	Yathreb	Al-Rummaneh	Markaz Al-Muqdadiya	Al-Riyad	Al-Nasir Walsalam
Qaeyrrawan	Markaz Tooz	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Jalula	Al-Abassy	Al-Latifya
Al-Shamal	Al-Amerli	Markaz Al-Rutba	As-Saadiya		Meshahda
Markaz Telafar	Suleiman Beg	Al-Saqlawiyah			
Ayadiya	Markaz Baiji	Al-Garma			
Zummar	Markaz Samarra				
Hamam al-Aleel	Markaz Al-Shirqat				
Al-Shura	Markaz Tikrit				
Al-Qahtaniya					
Markaz Al-Ba'aj					
Markaz Hatra					

Improvement in Markaz Baiji:
- employment opportunities
- housing reconstruction
- tribal tensions

Positive changes in Yathreb:
- a reconciliation process has been initiated

Example: Salah al-Din Hotspots





The Return Index: Simplified dataset

Gover norate	District	Subdistrict	Location	SCALE 1: Livelihoods and basic services	SCALE 2: Social cohesion and safety perceptions	OVERALL SEVERITY INDEX	Location Type	Families	Individuals	Return Rate	Recovery of agriculture	Employment access	Access to markets for basic items and food
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Baaj	Medium	High	High	Urban	1199	7194	Around half have returned	Not applicable	Medium	Low
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Al-Rashediyah	High	Medium	High	Rural	25	150	Around half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Ahwedar	High	Medium	High	Rural	87	522	Most have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Abu-Rasen	High	High	High	Rural	27	162	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Tal Khalil	High	High	High	Rural	85	510	Around half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-zoman	High	High	High	Rural	27	162	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Jwar-Algharbiya	High	High	High	Rural	10	60	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-Swejen	High	High	High	Rural	38	228	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-Sahrej	High	High	High	Rural	34	204	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Rajm Al-botha	High	High	High	Rural	44	264	Around half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Til al khnam village	High	High	High	Rural	14	84	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Sibaya Village	High	High	High	Rural	197	1182	Most have returned	Medium	High	Medium

Integrated Location Assessment

ILA: Methodology

- The Location Assessment collects detailed information on IDP and returnee families living in locations identified through the Master Lists, plus info about stayees and returnees from abroad
- The unit of reference of this assessment is the location; # assessed locations in ILA IV is 3,645 with less than 5 HHs
- Data is collected once a year through RARTs and key informant interviews.
- Combined with MCNA to inform HN

ILA: Dashboard

Integrated Location Assessment - ILA IV

Data collection: May-June 2019

The interactive dashboards below show data for all assessed locations and can be filtered by governorate, district or both. A summary dataset of each location can be viewed by clicking on the link under the "Location Assessment" column in the below table.

Governorate: All

District: All

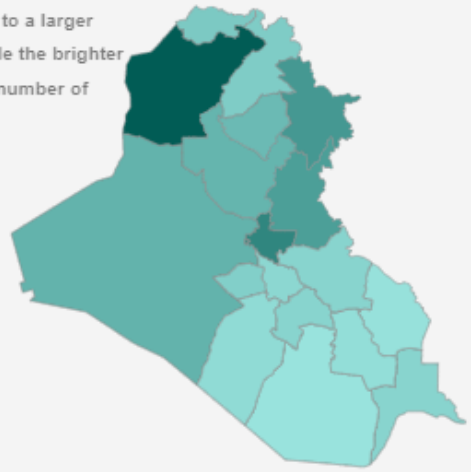
Location Name

3,645 Assessed Locations

171,699 IDP Families

712,022 Returnee Families

The darker colours point to a larger number of locations, while the brighter colours indicate a lower number of locations



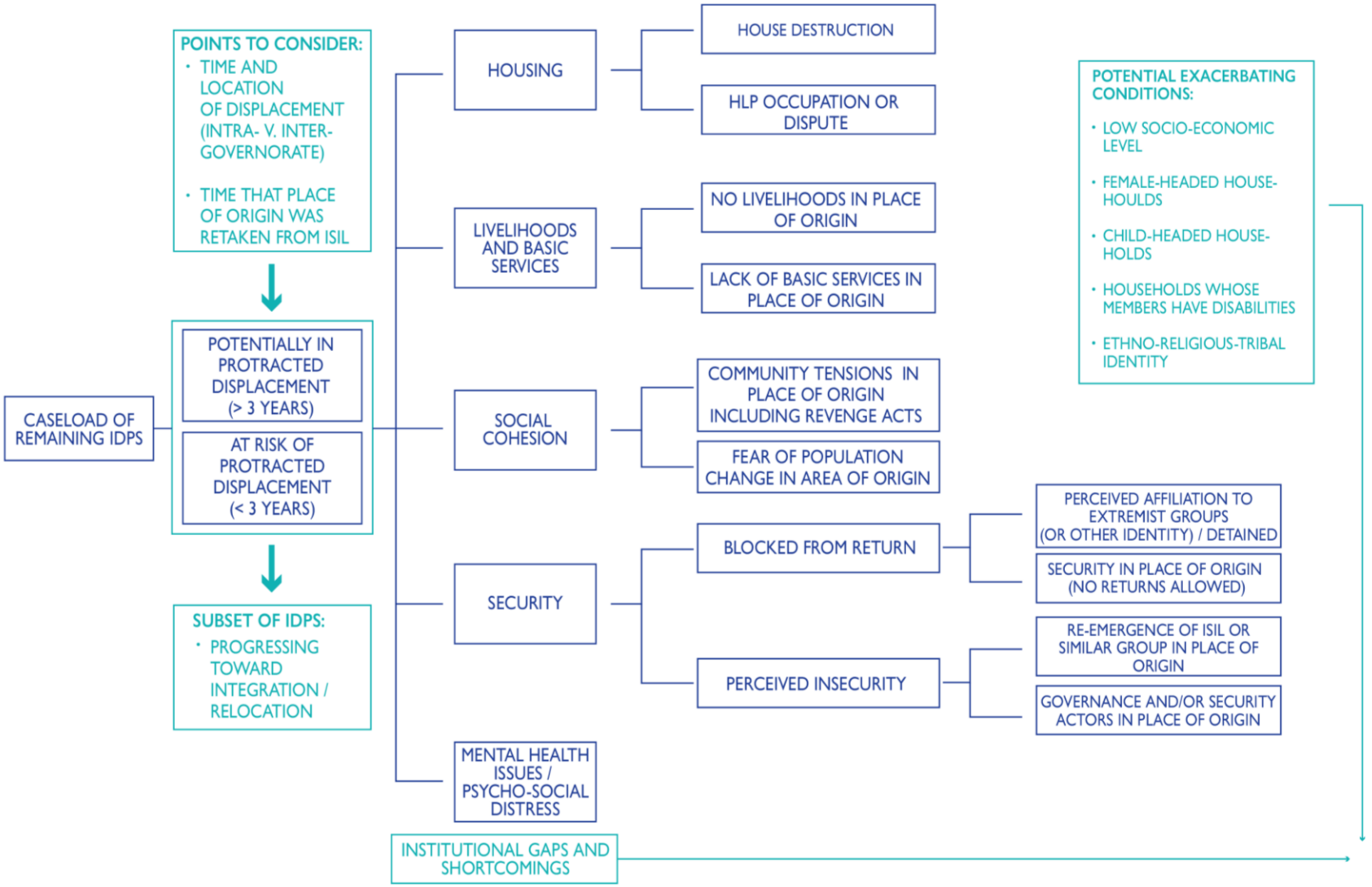
LocationID	Governorate	District	SubDistrict	Location Name	IDP Families	Returnee Families	Location Assessment
2101001	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Al Angaa	0	291	
2101002	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi	Al Aubaidi Al Qadima	17	171	
2101003	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Al Nahda Al-Sharqiyah	0	254	
2101004	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh	Al Rumanah Al Gharbiyah	0	177	
2101005	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh	Al Rumanah Al Sharqiyah	0	125	
2101006	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi	Al Ubaydi-1	0	350	
2101007	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi	Al Ubaydi-2	0	184	
2101008	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi	Al Ubaydi-3	0	176	
2101010	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi	Al Zalla	0	225	
2101011	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Al-Amen	0	263	
2101012	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh	Albu Hardan	0	145	
2101013	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh	Albu Ubaid	0	92	
2101014	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Al-Rummaneh	Al-Rabet	0	233	
2101015	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Door Al-Sikak	0	77	
2101016	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay 12 Rabee Alawal	0	263	
2101017	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay Al Askary	0	227	
2101018	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay Al Rashid	0	240	
2101019	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay Al Sham	0	204	
2101020	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay Al Shuhadaa	0	323	
2101022	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay Al-Andalus	0	181	
2101023	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay Al-Athar	0	326	
2101024	Anbar	Al-Ka'im	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Hay Al-Farooq	0	159	
Total					171,699	712,022	

HNO Indicators

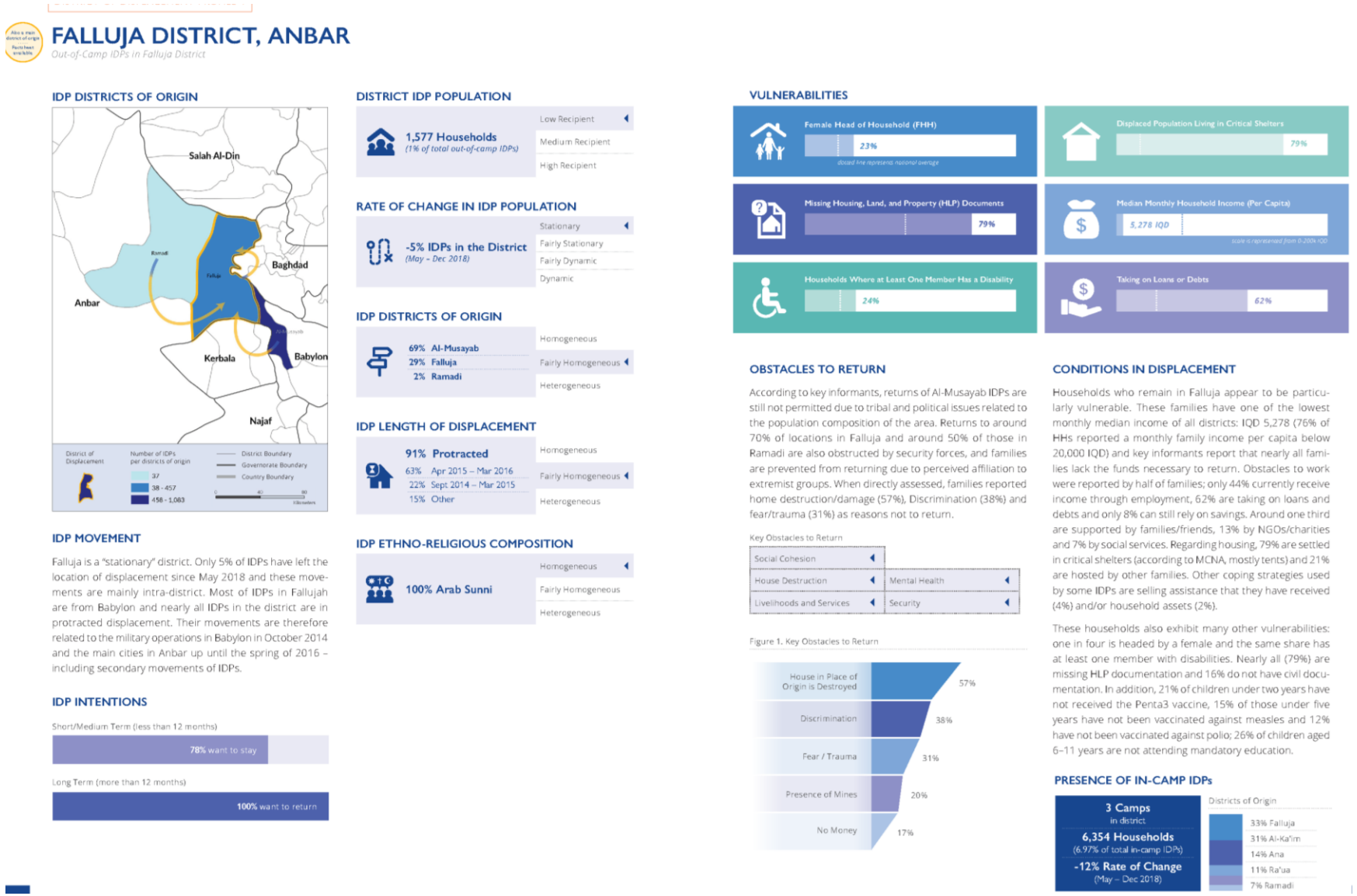
Cluster /Sector/Sub-cluster	Indicator
EDC	% locations with a functional primary and secondary school, or within 5km distance away
EDC	% locations (with access to functional schools) who reported sufficient certified teachers
EDC	% locations where most children (aged 6-12) are attending formal education
EDC	% locations where most children (aged 13-17) are attending formal education
FSC	% locations where most IDP/returnee households do not have sufficient access to food
FSC, CWG	% locations with a functional market/shop providing basic items and food, or within 5km distance away
Health	% locations with a functional health clinic, or within 5km distance away
Health	% locations with a functional hospital, or within 10km distance away
Health	% HH with access to a functional health clinic within 5km
Protection	% HHs experiencing daytime movement restrictions
Protection	% of locations where people experience daytime movement restrictions within the governorate
HLP, SNFI	% locations where IDP HHs have been reportdely evicted (either sent back forcibly to their area of origin, or forced to relocate within location of displacement
MA	% of locations where mines or UXOs are reported to be present
SNFI	% of IDPs/returnees by shelter type
SNFI	% locations where more than half of shelters reported to be damaged or in need of repair
SNFI	% locations where households are without access to electricity
WASH	% locations where households do not have enough water for their needs
WASH	% locations where the primary source of drinking water is acceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell
WASH	% locations where households do not have access to private or communal latrines
WASH	% of locations without access to waste collection or communal garbage bins

Protracted Displacement

Main Obstacles to Return



District-level factsheets



FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

Out-of-Camp IDPs in Falluja District

IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

IDP MOVEMENT

Falluja is a "stationary" district. Only 5% of IDPs have left the location of displacement since May 2018 and these movements are mainly intra-district. Most of IDPs in Fallujah are from Babylon and nearly all IDPs in the district are in protracted displacement. Their movements are therefore related to the military operations in Babylon in October 2014 and the main cities in Anbar up until the spring of 2016 – including secondary movements of IDPs.

IDP INTENTIONS

Short/Medium Term (less than 12 months)

78% want to stay

Long Term (more than 12 months)

100% want to return

DISTRICT IDP POPULATION

1,577 Households
(1% of total out-of-camp IDPs)

Low Recipient
Medium Recipient
High Recipient

RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION

-5% IDPs in the District
(May - Dec 2018)

Stationary
Fairly Stationary
Fairly Dynamic
Dynamic

IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

69% Al-Musayab
29% Falluja
2% Ramadi

Homogeneous
Fairly Homogeneous
Heterogeneous

IDP LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT

91% Protracted
63% Apr 2015 – Mar 2016
22% Sept 2014 – Mar 2015
15% Other

Homogeneous
Fairly Homogeneous
Heterogeneous

IDP ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

100% Arab Sunni

Homogeneous
Fairly Homogeneous
Heterogeneous

VULNERABILITIES

Female Head of Household (FHH) — 23%
dotted line represents national average

Displaced Population Living in Critical Shelters — 79%

Missing Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) Documents — 79%

Median Monthly Household Income (Per Capita) — 5,278 IQD
scale is represented from 0-200k IQD

Households Where at Least One Member Has a Disability — 24%

Taking on Loans or Debts — 62%

OBSTACLES TO RETURN

According to key informants, returns of Al-Musayab IDPs are still not permitted due to tribal and political issues related to the population composition of the area. Returns to around 70% of locations in Falluja and around 50% of those in Ramadi are also obstructed by security forces, and families are prevented from returning due to perceived affiliation to extremist groups. When directly assessed, families reported home destruction/damage (57%), Discrimination (38%) and fear/trauma (31%) as reasons not to return.

Key Obstacles to Return

Social Cohesion
House Destruction
Mental Health
Livelihoods and Services
Security

Figure 1. Key Obstacles to Return

CONDITIONS IN DISPLACEMENT

Households who remain in Falluja appear to be particularly vulnerable. These families have one of the lowest monthly median income of all districts: IQD 5,278 (76% of HHs reported a monthly family income per capita below 20,000 IQD) and key informants report that nearly all families lack the funds necessary to return. Obstacles to work were reported by half of families; only 44% currently receive income through employment, 62% are taking on loans and debts and only 8% can still rely on savings. Around one third are supported by families/friends, 13% by NGOs/charities and 7% by social services. Regarding housing, 79% are settled in critical shelters (according to MCNA, mostly tents) and 21% are hosted by other families. Other coping strategies used by some IDPs are selling assistance that they have received (4%) and/or household assets (2%).

These households also exhibit many other vulnerabilities: one in four is headed by a female and the same share has at least one member with disabilities. Nearly all (79%) are missing HLP documentation and 16% do not have civil documentation. In addition, 21% of children under two years have not received the Penta3 vaccine, 15% of those under five years have not been vaccinated against measles and 12% have not been vaccinated against polio; 26% of children aged 6–11 years are not attending mandatory education.

PRESENCE OF IN-CAMP IDPs

3 Camps
in district
6,354 Households
(6.97% of total in-camp IDPs)
-12% Rate of Change
(May – Dec 2018)

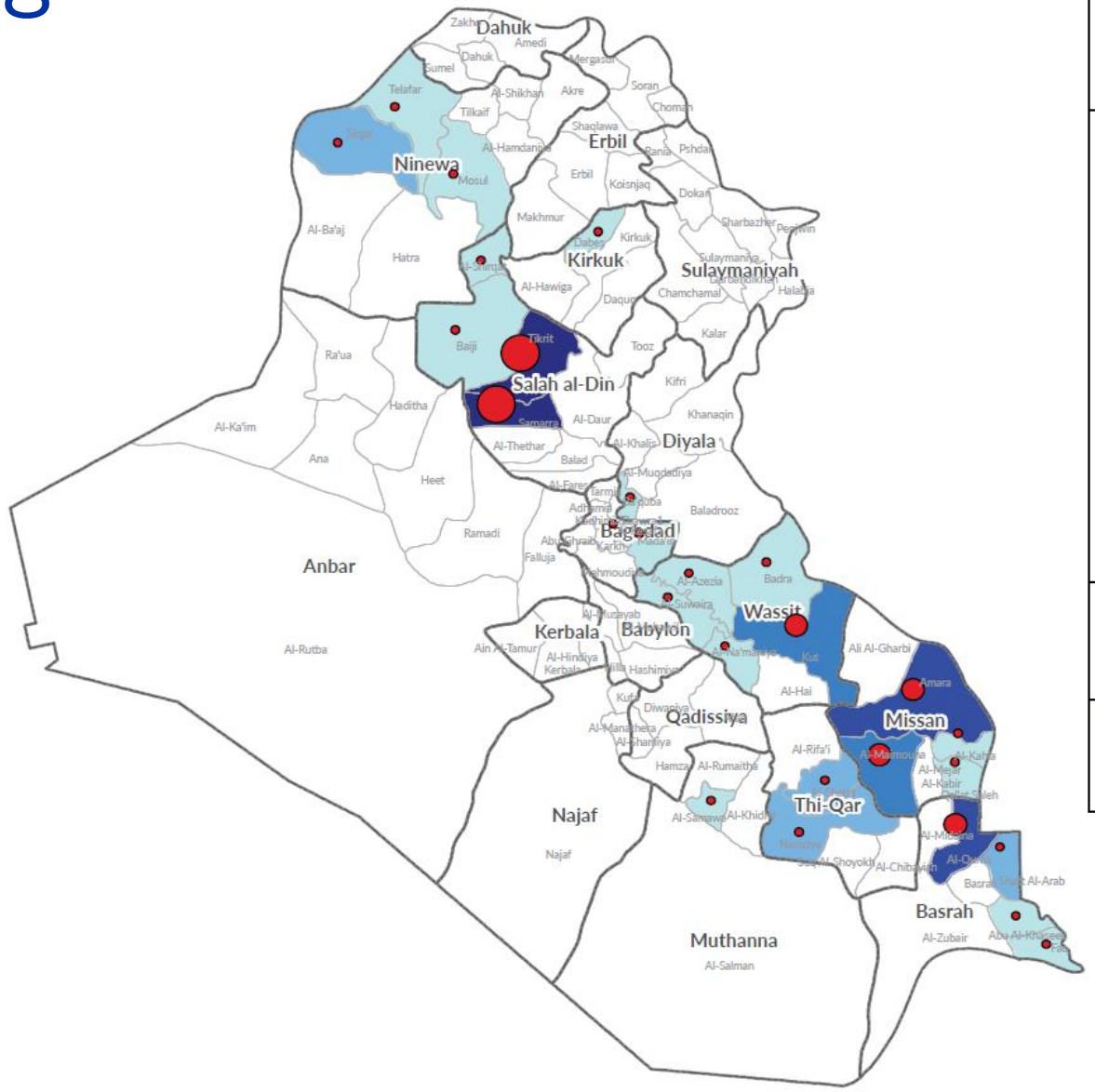
Districts of Origin

33% Falluja
31% Al-Ka'im
14% Ana
11% Ra'ua
7% Ramadi

Emergency Tracking

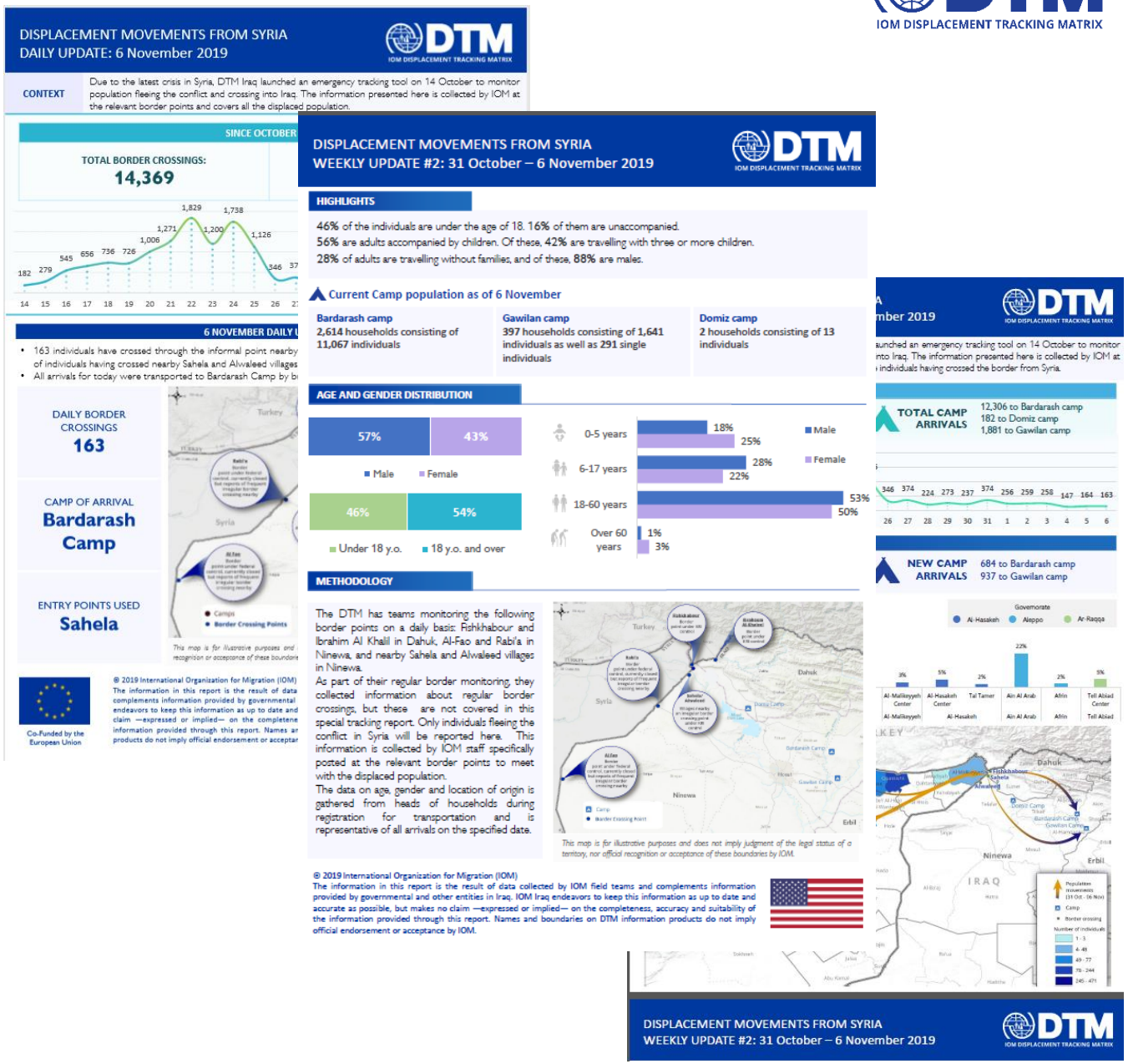
Emergency Tracking

- Activated on an ad hoc basis, the DTM Emergency Tracking provides early field reports at the beginning of a complex crisis, allowing IOM to gather, consolidate and disseminate baseline information on displacement and return figures at the onset of a newly emerging crisis
- Data is collected through RARTs and key informant interviews together with qualitative information
- Currently, DTM collect information about population flow from Syria, camp closure, flooding and drought crises



Emergency Tracking

- Due to the latest crisis in Syria, DTM Iraq launched an emergency tracking tool on 14 October to monitor population fleeing the conflict and crossing into Iraq
- The information is collected by IOM at the relevant border points and covers all the individuals having crossed the border from Syria
- DTM is sharing daily and weekly updates



REMAP: Flow Monitoring

Flow monitoring: Methodology

Title of the project: Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP) – Asia and the Middle East

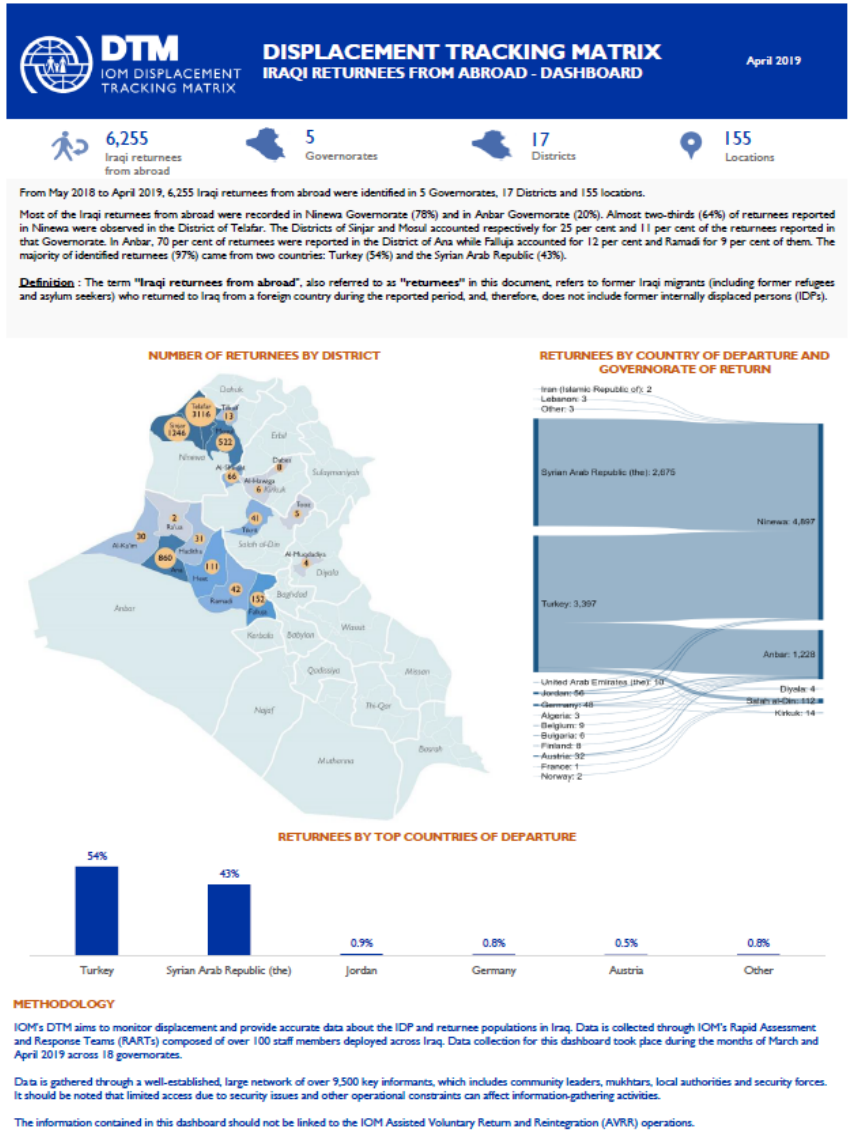
Objectives: Strengthened evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan.

Target groups:

1) travelers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who enter Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow);

2) travelers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who exit Iraq (outgoing flow).

7 flow monitoring points: with Iran, Syria and Turkey



DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
IRAQI RETURNEES FROM ABROAD - DASHBOARD

April 2019

6,255 Iraqi returnees from abroad
5 Governorates
17 Districts
155 Locations

From May 2018 to April 2019, 6,255 Iraqi returnees from abroad were identified in 5 Governorates, 17 Districts and 155 locations.

Most of the Iraqi returnees from abroad were recorded in Ninewa Governorate (78%) and in Anbar Governorate (20%). Almost two-thirds (64%) of returnees reported in Ninewa were observed in the District of Telafar. The Districts of Sinjar and Mosul accounted respectively for 25 per cent and 11 per cent of the returnees reported in that Governorate. In Anbar, 70 per cent of returnees were reported in the District of Ana while Falluja accounted for 12 per cent and Ramadi for 9 per cent of them. The majority of identified returnees (97%) came from two countries: Turkey (54%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (43%).

Definition : The term **"Iraqi returnees from abroad"**, also referred to as **"returnees"** in this document, refers to former Iraqi migrants (including former refugees and asylum seekers) who returned to Iraq from a foreign country during the reported period, and, therefore, does not include former internally displaced persons (IDPs).

NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY DISTRICT

RETURNEES BY COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE AND GOVERNORATE OF RETURN

RETURNEES BY TOP COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE

54% Turkey
43% Syrian Arab Republic (the)
0.9% Jordan
0.8% Germany
0.5% Austria
0.8% Other

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee populations in Iraq. Data is collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) composed of over 100 staff members deployed across Iraq. Data collection for this dashboard took place during the months of March and April 2019 across 18 governorates.

Data is gathered through a well-established, large network of over 9,500 key informants, which includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces. It should be noted that limited access due to security issues and other operational constraints can affect information-gathering activities.

The information contained in this dashboard should not be linked to the IOM Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) operations.

Flow monitoring (FM) - Iraq

Setup and implement flow monitoring exercise around relevant border crossings with neighbouring countries such as Iran, Syria and Turkey to map and identify mobility patterns and profiles of (irregular) migrants that enter and exit Iraq.

DTM REMAP – FLOW MONITORING METHDOLOGY

FMM	• Flow Monitoring Mapping of high mobility areas • Provides the base for identifying FMO locations • 1-month data gathering and mapping
FMO	• Flow Monitoring Observation at selected points • Provides the base for identifying FMP locations • Initial set-up of one to two weeks *(one-time off exercise)*
FMR	• Flow Monitoring Registry at selected FMPs • Collect core information on the populations of interest
FMC	• Flow Monitoring Counting at selected FMPs • Estimate the volume of individuals crossing (entering/leaving Iraq)
FMS	• Flow Monitoring Survey at selected FMPs • Collect in-depth data on five thematic areas • Quarterly data collection for a predefined period

THEMATIC AREAS

1	Traveler Profiles (demographics + socio-economic)
2	Migration routes and trajectories
3	Mobility history
4	Drivers of Migration and associated decision-making process
5	Traveller Vulnerabilities

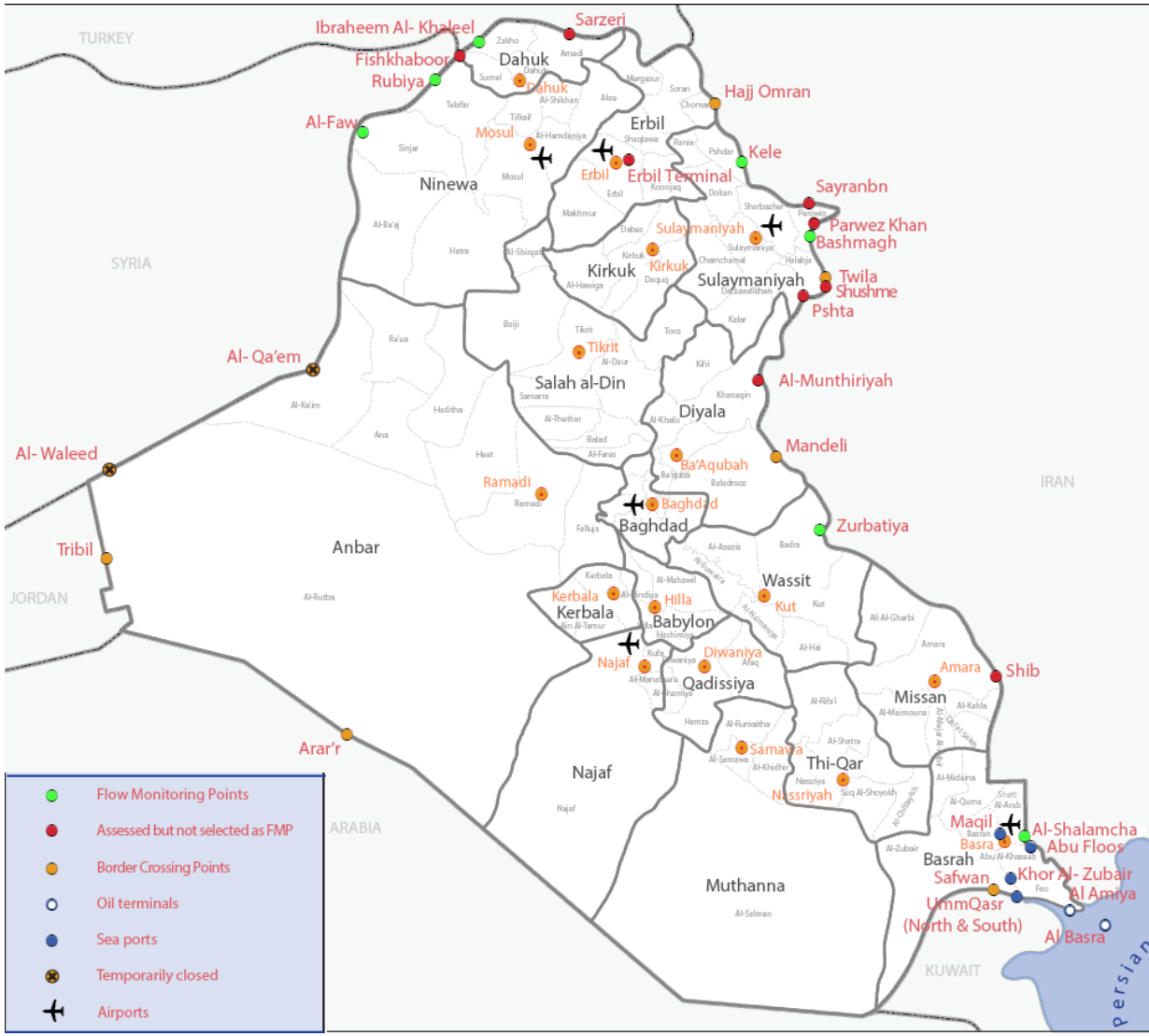
Flow Monitoring Mapping and Observation

The aim of the FMM and FMO phases was to get a better understanding of migration flows and identify areas of high mobility. This exercise provided the basis for identifying FMP locations.

FMO activities were carried out from 26 May to 2 June 2019 in the following governorates: Dahuk, Erbil, Ninewa, Suly, Diyala, Wassit, Missan, and Basrah.

Out of 16 locations assessed, 7 were selected to be ideal locations for subsequent flow monitoring activities according to the following five criteria:

- Border countries: The project intends to target at least one location with flows leading to each of 3 border countries: Iran, Turkey, and Syria.
- Daily volume of crossings: Locations with high volume of daily crossings were preferred.
- Diversity of locations: The project aims to cover a diversity of locations across the target countries.
- Accessibility: The project takes into account the ability of staff to reach and operate from the location for daily data collection.
- Type of location: Emphasis was put on selecting different types of locations (official border posts, unofficial border posts, bus stations/terminals).



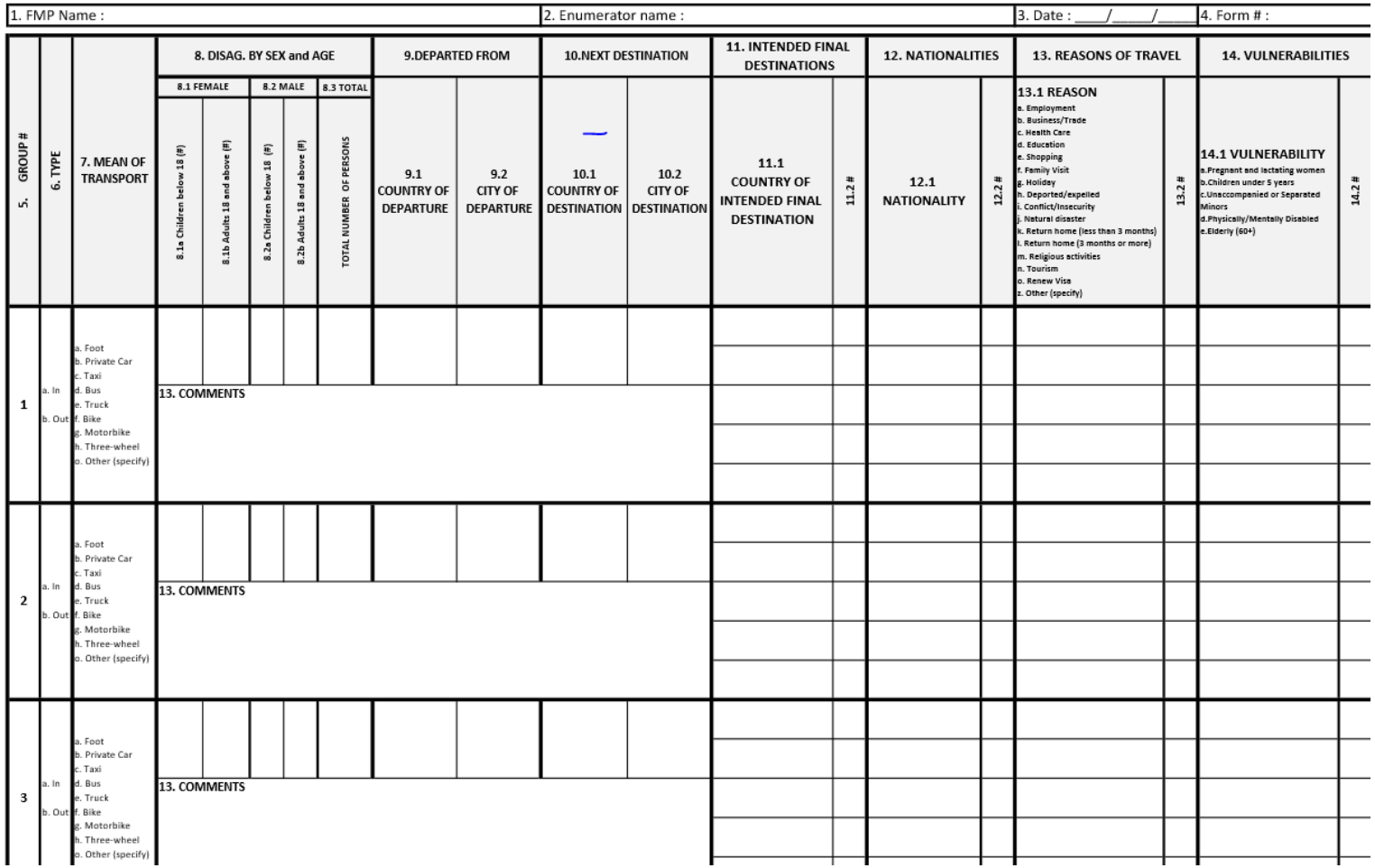
Flow Monitoring Registry

After the identification of high mobility areas through FMM and the selection of observation points under the FMO exercise, five Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were selected to carry out the DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) activities.

These points are: Wassit Terminal in Wassit, Al-Shalamanjah in Basrah, and Ibrahim Al-Khalil in Dahuk, Rubiya and Al-Faw in Ninewa.

Data is collected through IOM's Data Collection team, composed of 14 staff members deployed across the five points.

Data is collected through direct observation and interviews with individuals crossing the border (both incoming and outgoing) and provides an insight into mobility trends, migration drivers and traveler profiles, including their nationality, sex, age and vulnerabilities.



1. FMP Name :								2. Enumerator name :						3. Date : ___/___/___		4. Form # :	
5. GROUP #	6. TYPE	7. MEAN OF TRANSPORT	8. DISAG. BY SEX and AGE					9.DEPARTED FROM		10.NEXT DESTINATION		11. INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS		12. NATIONALITIES		13. REASONS OF TRAVEL		14. VULNERABILITIES	
			8.1 FEMALE		8.2 MALE		8.3 TOTAL												
			8.1a Children below 18 (#)	8.1b Adults 18 and above (#)	8.2a Children below 18 (#)	8.2b Adults 18 and above (#)	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	9.1 COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE	9.2 CITY OF DEPARTURE	10.1 COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	10.2 CITY OF DESTINATION	11.1 COUNTRY OF INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION	11.2 #	12.1 NATIONALITY	12.2 #	13.1 REASON a. Employment b. Business/Trade c. Health Care d. Education e. Shopping f. Family Visit g. Holiday h. Deported/expelled i. Conflict/Insecurity j. Natural disaster k. Return home (less than 3 months) l. Return home (3 months or more) m. Religious activities n. Tourism o. Renew Visa z. Other (specify)	13.2 #	14.1 VULNERABILITY a.Pregnant and lactating women b.Children under 5 years c.Unaccompanied or Separated Minors d.Physically/Mentally Disabled e.Elderly (60+)	14.2 #
1	a. In b. Out	a. Foot b. Private Car c. Taxi d. Bus e. Truck f. Bike g. Motorbike h. Three-wheel o. Other (specify)																	
		13. COMMENTS																	
2	a. In b. Out	a. Foot b. Private Car c. Taxi d. Bus e. Truck f. Bike g. Motorbike h. Three-wheel o. Other (specify)																	
		13. COMMENTS																	
3	a. In b. Out	a. Foot b. Private Car c. Taxi d. Bus e. Truck f. Bike g. Motorbike h. Three-wheel o. Other (specify)																	
		13. COMMENTS																	

Flow Monitoring Counting

To estimate the volume of individuals crossing (entering/leaving Iraq).

The population of interest:

1) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who enter Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow);

2) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who exit Iraq (outgoing flow).

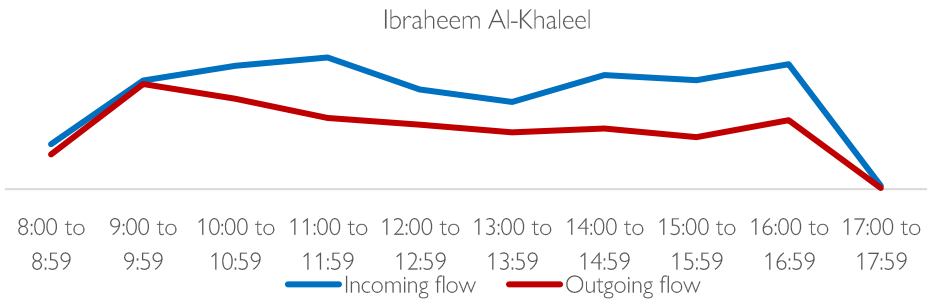
To record the time of the crossing (day, hour, minutes), the type of flow (incoming/outgoing), the number of vehicles, the number of travelers by means of transport.

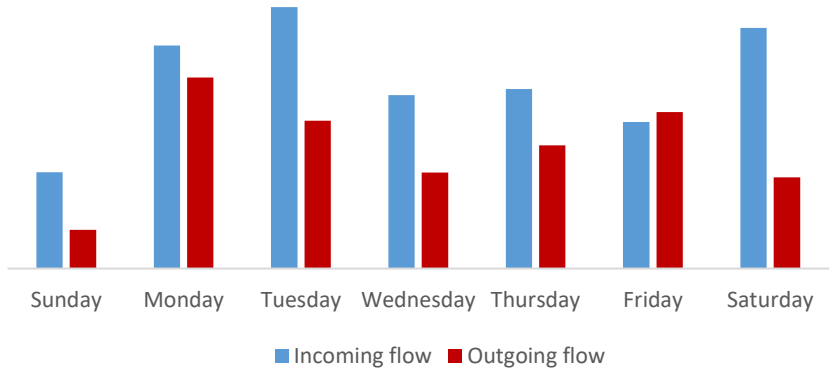
Duration: 15 days over the course of 3 weeks, 5 days per week from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. The simple counting will be run four times during the year to check and/or adjust the sampling design to seasonal and other types of variations in flow.

Week	Day	Time	Type of flow	Mode of crossing	Enumerators
Week 1	Sunday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
				By bus	Enumerator B
	Monday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Outgoing	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator B
				By bus	Enumerator A
	Tuesday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
				By bus	Enumerator B
	Wednesday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Outgoing	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator B
				By bus	Enumerator A
	Saturday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
				By bus	Enumerator B

FMP name:	Enumerator name:	Date: (dd/mm/yyyy) ____/____/2019

Time: (HH:MM)	Type of Movement: o Incoming o Outgoing	
Type of Vehicle:	**# of Vehicle**	**# of people**
o **By foot**		
o **Private Car**		
o **Taxi**		
o **Bus**		
o **Minibus (up to 15 seats)**		
o **Other:**_____		
Comments: *(mean of transport, # of vehicles and # of people)*		





Flow Monitoring Survey

Purpose: to collect demographic information on the populations of interest, information on travel routes, mobility history, reasons for travel and other information if necessary.

The population of interest:

1) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who enter Iraq

after being abroad three months or more (incoming flow);

2) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who exit Iraq

planning to be away for three months or more (outgoing flow).

Duration: three months for one round.

Thematic areas of FMS form

- ✓ Traveler Profile (demographics + socio-economic)
- ✓ Mobility Profile (routes and trajectories)
- ✓ Mobility history
- ✓ Reasons for travel
- ✓ Travel Arrangement
- ✓ Vulnerabilities

All travellers aged 18 years old and over are eligible for interviewing about core information, regardless of their nationality.

Travellers are selected randomly through the adoption of a 'systematic step/interval' – i.e. travellers are systematically selected at fixed intervals from the start of the workday.

The step/interval for week 1 is fixed at 1:5 (one every five individuals is selected for an interview) and will be reviewed after week 1 to take into account the volume of flow.

You can find all DTM products, on the DTM portal: http://iraqdtm.iom.int/

http://172.25.171.19/

For further information please do not hesitate to get in touch: iraqdtm@iom.int